

## BIG WAGES PROMISED Japanese Laborers Sought for Coast.

A Japanese employment agent from California has been making the rounds of Iwilei and other districts of Honolulu populated with Japanese, offering the men opportunities to work in fruit picking and drying sections of Southern California, holding out the bait of wages at the rate of \$1.75 to \$2 a day. The agent talks glowingly on the opportunities offered in California for Japanese laborers and numbers of them are understood to have been led to believe the reports, and to have expressed a desire to sail for the coast as soon as possible. Prominent Japanese, however, have counteracted the agent's work by telling the coolies that the offer of such wages is only a ruse to get them to San Francisco, where they will be at the mercy of the employment agencies, as no such wages can be obtained by Japanese laborers in the fruit sections.

The Japanese community is aroused over the departure of large numbers of their countrymen for the coast recently, the result being that Consul Miki Saito has personally endeavored to prevent his people from leaving Honolulu for such a purpose. The Hawaii Shinjō, the Japanese daily paper, printed both in the vernacular and in English, contains the following statement:

"The fever of excitement and eagerness with which the Japanese laborers here attempt to migrate to the mainland in pursuit of better fortune is something akin to that of gold diggers after the rumor of discovery of a wonderful placer. It is said, within the past two months, some 500 Japanese laborers crossed the ocean from here to the mainland, and almost an equal number of them are sailing for their chances in different Japanese hotels, among their friends in the city."

The Shinjō contains also the following:

"Shin Nippon, in last Tuesday's issue, reported that the agents of various steamship companies in this city, headed by H. Hackfeld & Co., positively declined to sell passage tickets for the coast to the Japanese laborers. When pressed for the reason for this extraordinary action, Shin Nippon went on to say, the head man in the steamship agency of H. H. Co. advanced a most ridiculous plea that the agents had an order from the Japanese consul not to sell any tickets for the coast to the Japanese laborers, unless they were provided with the passport certificate signed and issued by the consul."

"Since the publication of the above report, the feeling of indignation and absurdity was felt among the better class of the Japanese residents, while that of surprise, anger and disappointment took hold of the more ignorant class, and as a result it is reported that many of them have returned to their old places, which they had left only recently with avowed intention of seeking better fortune in the States."

"Mr. Saito, the consul, when interviewed yesterday by our reporter on the subject, most emphatically disclaimed that he had ever given such an order. He called it an infamous misstatement on its face, since he had no such authority. All he knew about the affair was that there had lately been several laborers applying for his 'passports' for traveling to the mainland, which he, of course, refused to issue, knowing there was no necessity for such documents for them to travel from here to the coast. In the course of further conversation Mr. Saito expressed his great regret at seeing so many of the immigrants leaving the places where they were welcomed, to invade places where most likely they would sooner or later meet some difficulty, coming in contact with the white laborers."

"The statement elicited from Mr. Kiehn, the head of the steamship agency department of H. H. Co., by our reporter, is also widely different from the published version of our contemporary. Mr. Kiehn declares that he is at any time ready to issue tickets on demand to anybody as long as there is accommodation for them. As to the probable origin of misinformation, he volunteered the following statement:

"For a statistical record or for some other official purpose, the Japanese consulate requested the agent sometime ago to furnish it with the list of Japanese people leaving here for California, stating their names, their object, etc., as usually such list should contain. Out of courtesy to the consul, the agent complied with the request, but lately, owing to the great number of them traveling by every steamer, it became a hard job for him to keep track of their occupation, etc., for the report. So he hit upon a smart plan by which he could escape this heavy obligation and yet satisfy the official mind of Consul Saito. The ingenious plan was to request every would-be Japanese passenger to call first on his consulate and furnish the consul with required information before applying for the ticket. This novel method of registration for the benefit of their own government became very likely the source of the present misunderstanding."

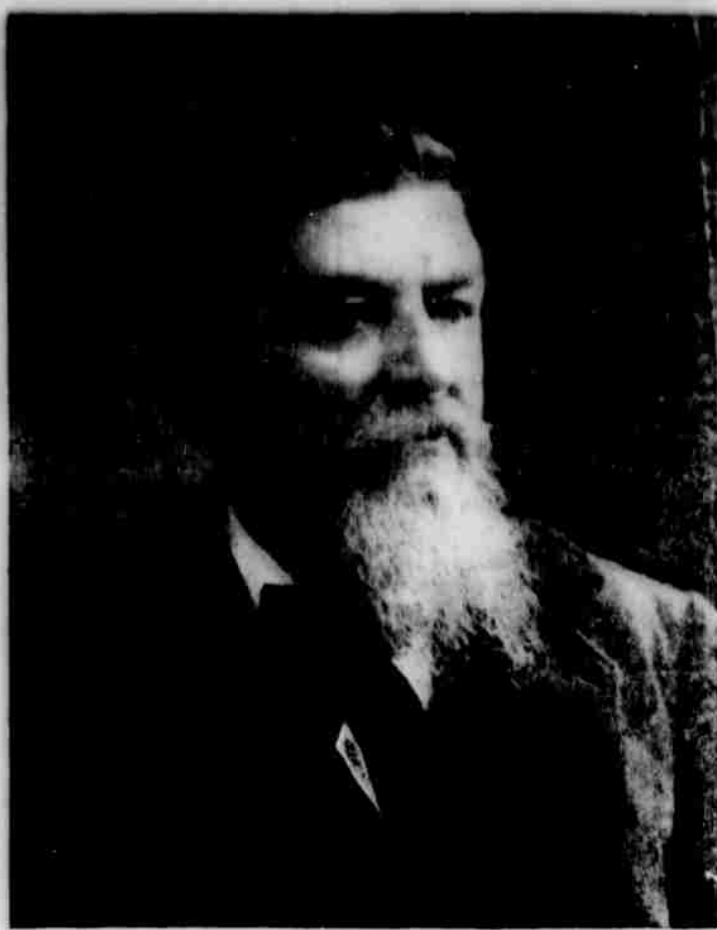
## SCIATIC RHEUMATISM CURED AFTER FOURTEEN YEARS OF SUFFERING.

"I have been afflicted with sciatic rheumatism for fourteen years," says Josh Edgar, of Germantown, Cal., U. S. A. "I was able to be around but constantly suffered. I tried everything I could hear of and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured, and I am happy to say it has not since returned." Why not use this liniment and get well? It is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## Plague in Sydney.

The latest Sydney Herald says: There were no additional cases of plague yesterday. Two suspicious cases were reported, but upon being investigated one proved not to be plague, while the symptoms in the other had not sufficiently developed to enable Dr. Grieve to come to a conclusion.

## ALEXANDER SMITH ARRIVES IN TOWN



Alexander Smith, One of the Leaders of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

ALEXANDER Smith, son of Joseph Smith, the prophet and organizer of the Mormon Church, who was killed by a mob at Carthage, Ill., in 1844, arrived in the Sierra yesterday from Australia and a voyage in the South Seas in the interest of the mission work of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

He will be the guest, during his stay of two weeks in Honolulu, of Gilbert J. Waller at the Hobson Cottage, Waikiki. Mr. Smith is accompanied by his secretary, Leon A. Gould of Lamoni, Iowa.

The distinguished churchman is at present the patriarch of the reorganized church, his home being at Lamoni, Iowa, the headquarters of the organization. His brother, Joseph Smith, eldest son of the prophet, is the president of the same church. When Alexander Smith was but six years old his father was killed by a mob while a prisoner in Carthage Jail, together with the brother of the prophet. Mrs. Smith and her four boys and an adopted daughter were living at the time in Nauvoo, then the headquarters of the Mormon church. Upon hearing the approach of the mob, which was discharging guns and threatening the Mormon inhabitants of the town, Mrs. Smith fled with her children to Fulton, 200 miles away. According to Alexander Smith, she was literally driven from her home. She refused to follow those who went west to Utah with Brigham Young, on the ground that they were formulating doctrines which were contrary to her husband's teachings. She remained away from Nauvoo one summer and winter, and then returned to the city founded by her husband, residing there until her death.

To an Advertiser reporter, Mr. Smith explained last evening that his elder brother Joseph was now and has been since 1860 the head of the reorganized church, whilst he and another were the two counselors, all three forming what is known as the first presidency. Recently Alexander Smith became the patriarch or father of the church. Although the second son of Joseph Smith, the prophet, Alexander Smith is not in the line of succession to the presidency, the law of the church giving the succession from father to son.

"My father, under God, was the organizer of the church known as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," said Mr. Smith. "He was called to do that work by direct revelation. The church was organized in 1830 and for fifteen years of his life in the ministry the church increased in numbers very rapidly. We recognize the priesthood as taught in the Bible. We have the Melchisedec, or higher, priesthood, and the Aaronic, or lesser, priesthood. The former have charge of the spiritual concerns of the church and the latter have charge of the temporal affairs. At the head of the church is the president, and he is assisted by two counselors. There is what we call the quorum of apostles, formed of twelve men chosen by revelation and ordained as apostles. These twelve men are recognized as the second quorum in the priesthood, and they have charge of the missionary work of the church throughout the world. Then there is the quorum of the seventies, evangelistic ministers and next to the apostles. They are missionaries. Below them are the high priests in the quorum. Next are the elders, holding the higher Melchisedec priesthood; next is the lesser priesthood, called priests, teachers and deacons. At the head of the lesser priesthood stands the bishop, who also has two counselors."

"The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints was organized April 6, 1830. My father, the organizer, in his ministry sent missionaries to England and to Continental Europe and the islands of the sea, and in fourteen years the church increased until it is said to have numbered 200,000 communicants. Persecution drove the church from Kirkland, O., to Independence, Mo., and thence to Nauvoo, Ill. On June 27, 1844, the then president and prophet, Joseph Smith, and his brother Hyrum were killed by a mob in the town of Carthage, Ill. At this time, the church numbering supposedly 200,000, being driven from Nauvoo, Brigham Young, being president of the then quorum of Apostles, led a portion of the people, from 15,000 to 20,000, to Utah, and be-

gan teaching principles and dogmas contrary to the tenets of the faith of the original church, thus forming apostasy in the original faith.

"Eight years after the death of Joseph and Hyrum Smith the doctrine of polygamy was taught as one of the distinctive features of the apostate church. They also taught that Adam was our God and the only God to whom we are responsible. I mention these principles as the leading ones to show the difference between the apostate and the original church. They also taught the principle of blood atonement. These principles are departures from the standard works—the Bible, the Book of Mormon and the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, and form the principal features of their apostasy."

"In 1852 the scattered members of the church began to gather together to re-establish the church among the 150,000 or 175,000 members, and in 1860 the present Joseph Smith, eldest son of the prophet, and now presiding officer of the reorganized church, was called to take his place at the head of this re-establishment, and since then the numbers have multiplied. We have missionaries in Europe, Canada, these Hawaiian Islands, the Society Islands and Australia. My mission on the present trip is to assist and further complete the organization of the church among the islands and in Australia, acting as first counselor of the president and also as an evangelistic minister, or patriarch of the whole church."

"There is no affiliation or connection whatever between the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and the Utah church. While we wish them well, and would desire to do them good, and enlighten them relative to their apostasy, we have no church affiliation with them. Our efforts are to present the gospel as taught by our Lord and Savior in its fullness, re-establish the primitive order of the church as revealed in the New Testament, established by the Son of God. This is the work that I am engaged in and which I am here to represent."

"The reorganized church does not believe in polygamy, because we understand that the Bible forbids it, the Book of Mormon forbids it, and the Book of Doctrine and Covenants forbids it—all clearly forbid it. Hence the doctrine of polygamy, or celestial marriage, has no place in the economy of the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ."

"The Utah church claims its authority for the teaching of polygamy on the ground that the Bible teaches it, and that there was a revelation received through Joseph Smith, the prophet, authorizing and commanding it."

"I say emphatically that polygamy was not a tenet of the church and there is not a line of Joseph Smith's writing in any form that has ever been produced in his hand teaching it. To the contrary, he pronounced it a wicked doctrine. Not a single line can be found in the prophet's writings to establish the principle of polygamy. I, being of his family and knowing well his history, would be supposed to know something about it."

"The Book of Mormon was a work dictated by Joseph Smith through inspiration and it is the strongest evidence extant against polygamy, for in it the Lord distinctly says in revelation, 'Thou shalt have but one wife, and concubines thou shalt have none.' Polygamy is an abomination in my sight, saith the Lord."

"The conference for the reorganization of the church was held in Amboy, Ill., in 1860, the headquarters subsequently becoming located at Plano, remaining there for several years until removed to Lamoni about twenty-five years ago."

"We hold possession of the Kirkland Temple, the original church erected. We came into possession by our rights of succession, the judgment being made by the courts. Subsequently in a suit for possession of the temple lot at Independence, Mo., Judge Phillips of the Supreme Court of Missouri also rendered a decision for the reorganized church, saying it was the true successor of the original church organized under Joseph Smith, the martyr and prophet. Hence, we have the decision of two judges under the law of the land adjudging the reorganized church to be the true church."

## HIND HAS BIG ESTATE Inventory Shows Nearly Half a Million.

The late Robert Hanson Hind left an estate in Hawaii valued at a little less than half a million dollars, according to the inventory filed yesterday by Robert Hind as executor.

The exact amount given in the inventory is \$412,267.94, and this is divided as follows:

Real estate	\$41,100.00
Personal property at Kohala, Hawaii	191,531.00
Plantation store at Kohala, Hawaii	28,050.00
Cash	1,198.41
Notes	8,000.00
Stock	50,780.00
Loans and mortgages	28,203.28
Life insurance	50,143.70
Outstanding accounts	2,751.45

Total \$412,267.94

The greater part of the real property belonging to the estate is located in the Kohala district, Hawaii. The land there consists of 2143 acres and its estimated value is \$42,000. A 1600-acre tract located in Kona, Hawaii, is put in at \$5000, and the Liliha street property in Honolulu is valued at \$4000.

The plantation of the Hind estate in Kohala is put in as personal property, and estimated to be worth \$101,767. The plantation store in addition is put in at \$28,050. Of the \$101,767 valuation, the buildings and fences on the plantation are estimated to be worth \$10,900; the homestead, \$3000; landing at Honolulu, \$8000; cash on hand, \$864; coal on hand, \$1050; growing crops of cane, \$35,000; machinery other than sugar, \$29,000; sugar mills and machinery, \$36,000; sugar on hand, 275½ tons, \$16,879; cattle, horses and mules, \$7,195; sugar unaccounted for, 797 tons, \$38,975, and buildings, \$2700.

The inventory of stocks throws some interesting light from a legal point of view upon their estimated values. The inventory, giving a valuation of \$50,780, follows:

Shares	Par mated value	Estimated value
94 Kohala Club and Transfer Co.	\$20 15	\$1,410
15 Wailua Plantation Co.	100 50	750
14 Hilo Tel. Co.	25 25	350
50 Kohala Tel. Co.	10 10	500
472 Oahu H. R. & L. Co	100 90	42,480
12 Union Mill Co.	100 50	600
800 McBryde Sugar Co.	20 5.25	4,200
5 Western Hawaiian I. Co.	100 100	500
Total		\$50,780

The two life insurance policies are both with the New York Life; one is for \$40,000; the other for \$10,143.70.

## VANILLA BEAN FOR HAWAII

W. S. Rutherford of 323 Twenty-seventh street, San Francisco, was a passenger on the Sierra from Pago Pago, where he has been employed in the customs. He is much interested in the culture of the vanilla bean, having had practical experience with it in Tahiti. Mr. Rutherford thinks Hawaii would do well to go into this form of agriculture as it pays better than sugar.

"The poorest grade of vanilla bean," he said, "sells at \$5 per pound; the best grade, the Mexican bean, for \$20. There is nothing in sugar to equal the profit from vanilla. Your climate and rainfall ought to suit the bean admirably. When I was here before I heard of a single vine on Allan Herbert's place near town which yielded 103 well-developed pods. Take an acre of those and they would give a man a good living. I am anxious to enlist capital in a vanilla plantation here but hardly know how to go about it."

Mr. E. H. Edwards of Ceylon, the vanilla expert, has located at Napoosoo, Kona, Hawaii, and expects to show a good crop in about two years. Mr. Rutherford had heard of his experiments and may correspond with him.

## Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary.

Dr. and Mrs. S. E. Bishop will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on Saturday, May 31, 1902. They will be at home to receive their friends from 2 to 6 p. m., without further invitation. No cards have been issued in this city.

"I went to the South Seas last September in the steamer Australia, first visiting Papeete, Tahiti. Thence we went to the Tuamotus group in the Society Islands, where we have 3000 native communicants, and then went to Australia, looking after our missions in all places. I can say I have been quite successful."

Mr. Smith has been a missionary in Utah, going there first in 1839, at which time word was sent out broadcast by Brigham Young and his counselors that no Mormon house should shelter him or his brother and that no one should give him even a crust to eat. Through fear of the power of Brigham Young none dared to oppose the wishes of their leader, but occasionally a good samaritan helped them.

Mr. Smith's plans are not yet fully developed as to his dates for speaking in Honolulu, but these will be announced later by G. J. Waller. It is possible that owing to the fact that Mr. Smith is the son of the Prophet Joseph Smith and one of the high dignitaries of the reorganized church he may be prevailed upon to speak before a large audience in a public place and give the history of the original Mormon church.

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OPTIC	JUNE 2	PERU	MAY 25
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 11	GALLIC	JUNE 7
PEKING	JUNE 19	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 13
GALLIC	JUNE 28	CHINA	JUNE 21
HONGKONG MARU	JULY 6	DORIC	JUNE 28
CHINA	JULY 15	NIPPON MARU	JULY 8
DORIC	JULY 23	PERU	JULY 16
NIPPON MARU	JULY 31	OPTIC	JULY 25
PERU	AUG. 8	AMERICA MARU	AUG. 11
OPTIC	AUG. 16	PEKING	AUG. 22
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 23	GALLIC	AUG. 20
		HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 26

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AGENTS.

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